UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/685,616	CARLSON, STEVEN I.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	MELODY MEHRPOUR	2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 March 2009</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,4-6,9-11 and 14-20</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,4-6,9-11 and 14-20</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1.   **Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, and 16-20,** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

anticipated by Contractor et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0085687) in view of

saha et al. (US Patent 6,198,935).

Referring to claims 1, 6, Contractor et al. discloses a method comprising:

obtaining location information for a caller from **Gateway Mobile Location Center**

during establishment of a call to a called party (0009);

providing the location information to an intelligent peripheral (0028), forming a

connection between the called party and an intelligent peripheral (IP); the IP

announcing the voice information over the connection between the called party and the

IP (0028; converts alphanumerical textual data to speech and announces converted

information retrieved from SCP to subscriber station);

converting the location information to voice information **at the intelligent peripheral**

(0009, 0028); and

connecting the intelligent peripheral to the called party through a voice connection (0028);

the IP announcing the voice information over the connection between the called party

and the IP (0028; converts alphanumerical textual data to speech and announces

converted information retrieved from SCP to subscriber station); and

announcing the voice information **from the intelligent peripheral** to the called party

(0009, 0028); when the called party answers the telephone, the service provides an

audible announcement containing information regarding the calling party such as the

calling party's name, city and state); and forming a connection between the called party

and the calling party (0009, 0028); if the called party accepts the call, the parties are

connected). Contractor et al. teaches providing the location information to an intelligent

peripheral (IP) and the IP converting the location information to the voice information

(0028), but does not teach obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile

Location Center (GMLC). However. Saha et al. teaches obtaining the location

information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) (Figure 2). Therefore, at

the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to combine the teaching of Contractor et al. with the teaching of Saha et al. of

obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) to

provide an efficient method of determining the location of a mobile station (Column 2,

Lines 39-40).

Referring to claim 4, Contractor et al. further discloses obtaining name information for

the caller; converting the location information and the name information to the voice

information; and announcing the voice information to the called party (0009 information

includes name, city and state and 0028).

Referring to claim 7, Contractor et al. teaches providing the location information to an

intelligent peripheral (IP) and the IP converting the location information to the voice

information (0028), but does not teach obtaining the location information from a

Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC). Saha et al. teaches obtaining the location

information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) (Figure 2). Therefore, at

the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to combine the teaching of Saha with Contractor et al. for obtaining the location

information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) to provide an efficient

method of determining the location of a mobile station (Column 2, Lines 39-40).

Referring to claim 9, Cantractor further discloses obtaining name information for the

called party, and converting the location information and the name information to the

voice information; and announcing the voice information to the calling party. Contractor

et al teaches converting the location information and the name information to the voice

information; and announcing the voice information to the calling party (0009 information

includes name, city and state and 0028).

Referring to claim 16, Contractor et al. discloses a network element (0037; SCP)

comprising: a processor (0014 & 0025); at least one port (Figure 1,158 & 160); and logic

that, when applied to the processor, results in converting location information for a

calling wireless device (0006) to a voice announcement (0009; information regarding

the calling party such as name, state and city & 0028; converts textual data to speech &

0037 SCP instructs SSP to route the call to SN), and interacting via the at least one port

with a switch to provide the announcement to at least one called wireless device (0037

SCP instructs SSP to route the call to SN, 0038; called number is a wireless number &

0028; SN announces converted information retrieved from SCP to subscriber station)

during the establishment of a call between the calling wireless device (0006) and the

called wireless device (0035-0037; places a call to a subscribing station), **wherein the**

location information is provided from an network element and announcement to

the at least one called wireless device is made through a voice connection

between the network element and the calling wireless device (0028; announce

converted information retrieved from S CP to subscriber station and 0038; called

number is a wireless number).

Contractor et al. teaches providing the location information to an intelligent peripheral

(IP) and the IP converting the location information to the voice information (0028), but

does not teach obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location

Center (GMLC). However. Saha et al. teaches obtaining the location information from a

Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) (Figure 2). Therefore, at the time the

invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Contractor et al. with the teaching of Saha et al. of obtaining

the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) to provide an

efficient method of determining the location of a mobile station (Column 2, Lines 39-40).

Referring to claim 17, Contractor et al. further discloses logic that, when applied to the

processor, results in converting name and location information for a wireless device to a

voice announcement (0009).

Referring to claims 18, 20, Contractor et al. discloses a network element (0037; SCP)

comprising: a processor (0014 & 0025); at least one port (Figure 1,158 & 160); and logic

that, when applied to the processor, results in the network element becoming involved

in the establishment of a call (0037; SCP instructs SSP to route the call to SN), and

results in obtaining via the at least one port name information for a called party from a

network element that provides a name service (0037; information is retrieved from a

database stored on or associated with SCP and 0009; information consisting of calling

party's name, state and city), and providing via the at least one port the name

information to a network element (0028; SN) that creates a voice announcement of the

name information and the called party's location (0028; converts textual data to speech)

and delivers the voice announcement to a calling wireless device over **a voice**

connection between the network element and the calling wireless device (0028;

announce converted information retrieved from S CP to subscriber station and 0038;

called number is a wireless number). Contractor et al. teaches providing the location

information to an intelligent peripheral (IP) and the IP converting the location information

to the voice information (0028), but does not teach obtaining the location information

from **a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC).** However. Saha et al. teaches

obtaining the location information from **a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC)**

(Figure 2). Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Contractor et al. with the

teaching of Saha et al. of obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile

Location Center (GMLC) to provide an efficient method of determining the location of a

mobile station (Column 2, Lines 39-40).

Referring to claim 19, Contractor et al. further discloses logic that, when applied to the

processor, results in obtaining via the at least one port name information for the caller

from a network element that provides a name service (0006, 0009 and Figure 1, 160),

and providing via the at least one port the name information to a network element

(0028; SN) that creates a voice announcement of the name information and the caller's

location to a called wireless device (0028; converts textual data to speech).

2.   **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Contractor

et al. and Saha in view of Park (U.S. Patent No. 6,434,126).

Referring to claim 5, Contractor et al. teaches the limitations of claim 5, but does not

teach obtaining the name information using Calling Name Address Presentation

(CNAP). Park teaches obtaining the name information using Calling Name Address

Presentation (CNAP) (Column 1, Lines 32-38). Therefore, at the time the invention was

made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the

teaching of Contractor et al. modified by Saha with the teaching of Park of obtaining the

name information using Calling Name Address Presentation (CNAP) to provide

identification without having to view the display (Column 1, Lines 40-46).

3.   **Claim 10** is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Contractor et al. and Saha in view of Park (U.S. Patent No. 6,434,126).

Referring to claim 10, Contractor modified by Saha et al. teaches the limitations of

claim 10, but does not teach obtaining the name information using Calling Name

Address Presentation (CNAP). Park teaches obtaining the name information using

Calling Name Address Presentation (CNAP) (Column 1, Lines 32-38). Therefore, at the

time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art to combine the teaching of Contractor et al. modified by Saha with the teaching of

Park of obtaining the name information using Calling Name Address Presentation

(CNAP) to provide identification without having to view the display (Column 1, Lines 40-46).

4.   **Claims 11, 14 and 15** are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benco et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,839,022) in view of Contractor et al. Modified by Saha

Referring to claim 11, Benco et al. discloses a network comprising: a switch (Figure 4, 414); a network element to track the locations of wireless devices that interact with the network (Figure 4, 422); and

at least one Intelligent Peripheral (IP) coupled to a Mobile Service Center to convert location information for a wireless device obtained from a network element to track locations (Figure 4, 430 and Column 4, Lines 8-13), and to interact with the switch to provide the converted location to at least one called wireless device **over a voice connection** (Column 4, Lines 8-13 and Column 9, Lines 58-59); and at least one network element to establish a call between the calling wireless device and the called wireless device (Column 9, Lines 59-63), but does not teach converting the location information into a voice announcement. Contractor et al. teaches converting the location information into a voice announcement (0009 and 0028). Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Benco et al. with the teaching of Contractor et al. of converting

the location information into a voice announcement to provide an improved audio Caller

ID system (0008). Contractor et al. teaches providing the location information to an

intelligent peripheral (IP) and the IP converting the location information to the voice

information (0028), but does not teach obtaining the location information from a

Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC). However. Saha et al. teaches obtaining the

location information from **a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC)** (Figure 2).

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Contractor et al. with the teaching of

Saha et al. of obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center

(GMLC) to provide an efficient method of determining the location of a mobile station

(Column 2, Lines 39-40).

Referring to claim 14, Contractor et al. further teaches at least one network element to

obtain name information for the caller; converting the location information and the name

information to the voice information; and announcing the voice information to the called

party (0009 information includes name, city and state and 0028). Therefore, at the time

the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Benco et al. with the teaching of Contractor et al. modified by

Saha of at least one network element to obtain name information for the caller;

converting the location information and the name information to the voice information;

and announcing the voice information to the called party to provide an improved audio

Caller ID system (0008).

Referring to claim 15, Benco et al. further teaches the at least one network element to

obtain name information further comprising: a Line Information Database (Figure 2, 234

and Column 9, Lines 57-58). Contractor et al. also teaches obtaining name information

from a Line Information Database (0031 and 0037).

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4-6, 9-11, 14-20 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7.   **Any responses to this action should be mailed to:**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to MELODY MEHRPOUR whose telephone number is

5(571)272-791313. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dwayne Bost can be reached (571) 272-7023.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding

is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Naghmeh Mehrpour/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617

May 12, 2009